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ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS

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No. 16017. 第一千九百一十四年九月四號 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914 中華民國三年歲次甲寅 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

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JAPAN'S PLAN.

At the invitation of Count Okuma, prominent business men from different parts of the country assembled at his official residence a week ago to hear him speak. After briefly dwelling upon the present attitude of the Imperial Government, the Premier spoke of them as follows:—

"Japan's object is to eliminate from the Continent of China the root of the German influence which forms a constant menace to the peace of the Far East and thus to secure the aim of the alliance with Great Britain. She has no aggressive design for territorial aggrandizement nor entertains any desire to promote any other selfish ends. Japan's warlike operations will not, therefore, extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of that object and for the defence for her own legitimate interests. Accordingly the Imperial Government have no hesitation in announcing to the world that the Imperial Government will take no such action as to give third Powers any cause of anxiety or uneasiness regarding the safety of their territories and possessions."

The gist of the Finance Minister's speech at the same meeting is as follows:—

"Even after the outbreak of a war between Japan and Germany, the safety of the shipping services both in Oriental waters and to Europe will not be increased, but rather will be more assured, than at present by the united protection of the British and Japanese fleets. The war credit, if necessary, can be sufficiently met, I believe, with a portion of the surplus money now at the government's disposal. In case the surplus money is short to meet the necessary credit, either the special fund or the remaining sum of Loan Redemption Fund, (30,000,000 yen) can be used for the purpose. Of course if the war lasts very long, we may be compeller to alter the present financial scheme of the government, but at present any anxiety that the government may be obliged either to increase taxation or to raise any fresh loan to meet the war credit is superfluous. I assure you that the authorities concerned will take their uttermost care to take always timely measures in regard to the finances of the occasion."—Japan Advertiser.

SIAMESE NEUTRALITY.

The King's Advice.

On Sunday, August 9th, in the course of the address the King of Siam is accustomed to give at the weekly parades at Sanam Chandra Park, after pointing out that Siam as a nation is neutral, his Majesty urged that all should try and cultivate a feeling of individual neutrality towards the foreign community, thus showing by their manner that they were neutral actually as well as legally. His Majesty also drew a moral from the recent Home Rule crisis in Ireland, and pointed out that the effect of the appearance of a third combatant had been sufficient to lead the two factions to forget their differences in order to present a united front.—Bangkok Times.

HELP FOR THE POOR.

The Peabody Trust.

Over 22,000 people, mostly labourers and charwomen and their families—the poorest of the poor—are now housed by the Peabody Trust, which originated in a gift of £500,000. The average income of the families is £1 1s. 10d. a week, and their rent 2s. 4½d. a week per room. According to the annual report, other dwellings are in course of erection at Vauxhall and Walworth, while a new seven-acre estate is being acquired at Hammersmith. Though so much is done for the poor, last year's surplus represented a gain of 2 per cent. on the capital. Last year the trustees helped the tenants by selling them 2,000 tons of coal at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. a cwt.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhœa in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the Cargo of this Steamer are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
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Hongkong, June 23, 1914. 750

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:—

Certificate for 50 Shares Nos. 401/450 inclusive in the name of
JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Undersigned for the Payment of the sum of $212.50 (Dollars Two Hundred and Twelve and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First and Final Dividend at the Rate of $4.25 (Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per Share declared on the 31st July, 1913, on the above-mentioned Shares, and should no objection be lodged with the Undersigned within one month from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

E. CARPMAEL,
Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914. 854

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m... Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m... Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, September 1, 1908 1208

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The price is yen 6 (12/-) or $3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

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The registered postage is 18 sen, to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

IT IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' | 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' | 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

SATURDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM.' | 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
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Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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S.S. 'HOISANG'

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

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S.S. 'SAINAM,' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING,' 588 Tons.

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Medical Magazine, March, 1912

The Standard of Purity.

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SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCIS CO TSE YAT, *General Manager*

Hongkong, August 12, 1908. 178

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

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816

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 4th September, to MONDAY 7th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1914. 866

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat — Sold in Tins and Bottles only

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

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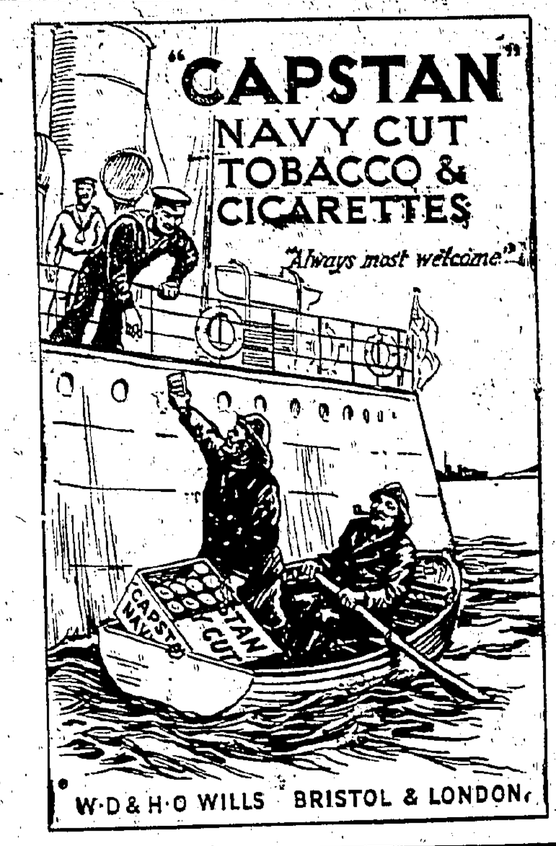
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1911, £22,561,288.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,899,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds	16,136,160
Sinking Fund Account	88,512
	£22,561,288
Revenue Fire Branch	2,567,158
" Life and Annuity Branches	1,973,269
Revenue Marine Department	232,692
Other Receipts	430,193
	£5,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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Agents.

OYSTERS—Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Findon Haddocks, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



BELGIUM.

Belgium as a country is a striking instance of what kinship means to a free people. When she decided to sever the connection with Holland—one of the pluckiest moves ever made by a small nation—it was assumed that she would become a republic. Instead she proceeded to look for a monarch. She set her face steadfastly against a prince of the House of Nassau. All Europe was on tenderhooks; the Powers were indignant; intrigue was rampant; Talleyrand and Louis Philippe indulged in every device of duplicity to secure the throne for the Duc de Nemours. They so far succeeded that the duke was actually chosen, and Belgian envoys were despatched to the French Court to invite Louis Philippe to allow his younger son to become King of the Belgians. "The feelings of the father," wrote Surlet de Chokier, the President of the Belgian Congress, "yielded, not without a struggle, to the duties of the monarch." France saw Belgium within her grasp. But England would have none of it. She threatened instant war if the Duc de Nemours went to Brussels as king. Coburg, the widower of Princess Charlotte, was elected, and Belgium, through the stress of more than three-quarters of a disturbed century, has had no reason to regret the choice. She has advanced in material prosperity amazingly, and what was said of her communes in the fourteenth century still holds as true of her as of any: "Pauvre homme en sa maison roy est."

King Albert will soon have been on the throne five years, and his reign is none the less popular because his disposition is to recognise arts and letters, as well as finance, commerce, and politics. He has shown himself a much stronger man than was anticipated. He has liberal leanings and makes no distinction among party leaders. One incident in his reign is of considerable constitutional interest at this moment. In 1910 the Catholics brought in a new Education Bill; the Liberals and Socialists united to oppose it. A crisis developed; the Government were determined, the Opposition was obstinate. The King took counsel of various independent people. "Having fully informed himself of the opinions of the critics and opponents of the Government the king sent for the Prime Minister and gave him to understand that in his opinion the Bill, impossible to pass, should be dropped. M. Scholiert, after a moment's hesitation, obeyed the Royal injunction. He withdrew the Bill and resigned office." The Catholics were furious; they declared the king was frightened by the red flag. When the elections took place the Catholic Party proved unmistakably that it had the country with it: "Whether King Albert was well or ill advised is beside the question. His action in what he was led to believe was a crisis proved him to be a king, determined to interpose with all his weight when he considered interposition needed for the people's good. The lending of his ear to all those who approached him showed his desire to be guided by the people's will." He is called "the people's king," and, says Mr. MacDonnell, "he is the most popular king who has sat on the throne of Belgium." King Albert's action was all the more striking because he must have recognised that the Catholics commanded an overwhelming majority over Liberals and Socialists combined. Yet in the belief that they were using their power without due regard for the general opinion he did not hesitate to move. Mr. Gladstone a quarter of a century ago, said of Belgium "There is not a spot on the map where constitutional principles have been more faithfully and more beneficially observed," and however the Socialists may rave and wish to tear up all that constitutionalism has secured for Belgium, her people are not prepared to throw prosperity into the melting-pot. Moreover they are not indifferent to nor oblivious of certain alien ambitions beyond their frontiers.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price 5 and $2.50

THE HEALTH OF ARMIES.

Dangers of Bad Sanitation.

Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the American Army, who is an expert in military sanitation, has written an interesting article upon the maintenance of health in an army. The havoc wrought by disease during the Balkan Wars was terrible, and with large masses of men marching and fighting the dangers from bad sanitation are at least as great as those of the enemy's fire. Surgeon-General Gorgas is optimistice with regard to the American army, but whether such hopefulness could fairly be expressed with reference to all the armies now engaged in the war in Europe is a very doubtful question.

CLEAN WATER.

Surgeon-General Gorgas points out in the "Engineering Record" that portable appliances are used in armies to render the water safe. When this is not practicable we may always fall back upon boiling, for this may be actually done by the individual soldier with his metal cup as the receptacle. It has been found, however, that this is an impracticable and almost impossible procedure, as to accomplish such a measure requires fuel, the fire, time to boil and time to cool the water to enable it to be drunk. Either the soldier has, in the heat of the march of battle, to drink water as he finds it or some simple method has to be devised that may meet this necessity in a more practicable manner.

The field filter weighs 60lb., and this limits its use to such columns as are provided with transportation to carry it about. The practical use of calcium chlorid as a disinfecting agency is extensively used in cities. Its use in portable plants in suitable form for armies has not been satisfactorily worked out, but promises a possible solution for this vexing question.

CAMP REFUSE.

Only less important than a supply of portable water is an efficient method for the disposal of human waste. Surgeon-General Gorgas reports that several satisfactory methods have now been devised. He adds:

"It has been an axiom in past wars that moving armies were healthy. This is merely an expression of the fact that moving troops get away from their own camp pollution. This is not still true unless the troops in semi-permanent camps are protected from themselves by a sanitary system for the disposal of human wastes. To a lesser extent the other camp wastes are a menace to the health of troops, if neglected."

PRACTICE IN AMERICA.

Since 1898 the officers of the Medical Department of the American Army have been studying and practising military hygiene and sanitation with brilliant results, as demonstrated in the two large camps in Texas. Here 10,000 men lived for a year at a time with a sick-rate lower than that at the average post.

Better yet, the officers of the line, impressed with the value of the lessons in camp sanitation, have been enthusiastic supporters of these advances, and are hardly second to medical officers in their knowledge and experience in such matters. The American Army, thus, is in an entirely different position than at the outbreak of the Spanish War.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September, 1914, at NOON, when the annexed resolution, which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of the lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every "Ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty day in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77, and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78 namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall "be held once in every year, at such time "and place in the Colony as may be "prescribed by the Company in General "Meeting, and if no such time or place "is prescribed, then at such time and "place as may be determined by the "Court, and unless and until otherwise "prescribed or determined as aforesaid "a General Meeting shall be held in the "month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings "mentioned in the last preceding Article "shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary "Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may "from time to time pay to the "Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by "the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June "and the 31st December, shall make "a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall "make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the eighteenth line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day" of June and be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1914. 945

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INTIMATIONS

G. R.

POLICE NOTICE.

EIGHT LOGS of TIMBER and TEN BAGS of RICE brought to Station on the 23rd June and the 29th August last respectively are lying UNCLAIMED in the WATER POLICE STATION.

IF NOT CLAIMED within SEVEN they will be SOLD by AUCTION.

C. McI. MESSER.
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1914.

NOTICE.

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JORGE & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1914. 967

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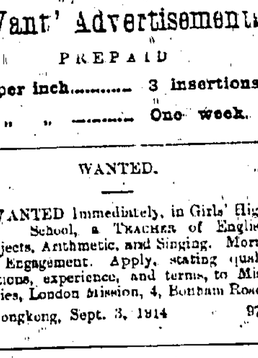
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Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1913. 1301

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communication that has already appeared in any other paper will be inserted.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE SECRETARY.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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PROPOSED DRAINING OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

The following particulars are given in a British Consular Report concerning the proposed draining of the Zuyder Zee:—

It is proposed to construct an embankment, 293 kilomrs. (about 182 miles) long and with a height of 5.4 metres above Amsterdam water level, across the northern portion of the Zuider Zee from Enkhuis (Anna Paulownapolder), via Wieringen, to Piaam (Friesland). A roadway and a double railway line will run along this embankment. Within this embankment four areas, mostly composed of clay or sandy clay, will be drained, with a total area of 211,930 hectares (523,220 acres), or 207,200 hectares (511,884 acres), excluding dykes, roads, canals, etc. A large fresh water lake with an area of 115,000 hectares (1558,150 acres) will be left inside the embankment to serve as a storage reservoir for the large quantities of water flowing in from the Yssel and other rivers, when high tides prevent the discharge of water from the lake to the sea through the sluice gates in the canal, which is to be dug through Wieringen. There will be 23 sluice gates in this canal, besides two locks, a large one and a smaller one, for the traffic. Canals for navigation and for the regulation of the water level will be dug along the coast in North Holland, Gelderland, and Friesland.

The estimated cost of the work is 180,000,000 guilders (£15,750,000), exclusive of interest, and it will take 33 years to complete. The embankment will take nine years to construct; by the end of the 14th year the first land will have been reclaimed, and in the 17th year a portion of the land fit for habitation and cultivation should be offered for sale.

From the fresh water lake the surrounding districts could draw an ample supply. In the dry season Friesland, for one, has no supply of fresh water at all. This naturally has a bad effect on the cattle and the production of milk. Inland navigation is also hampered in consequence of the fall of the waters.

The small quantity of water in the canals, waterways, &c., soon gets brackish, especially in the west of the province, owing to the busy traffic through the locks at De Lemmer, Stavoren, and Harlingen, and does harm to the fisheries in the inner waters and to several industries.

The large fresh water lake will make more effective draining of the land possible, because with a large supply of fresh water always at hand there can be no harm in letting the water run to a very low level in spring.

At present this is not possible, because summer droughts may cause, as they often do here, a scarcity of water. The lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of grass land in the surrounding districts, and the products will improve in consequence.

The Zuyder Zee fishermen will be compensated. There are only 3,017 of them at present, and they have but a scanty and poor subsistence; the value of the fish caught in the Zuyder Zee is a little over 2,000,000 guilders (or about £167,000) annually.

RUBBER AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Malay Mail.")

Sir,—It is at this period interesting in view of the prices recorded at the last sale to consider how the war is going to affect growers of plantation rubber.

In my opinion, for what it is worth, I am inclined to think that in the near future we are going to see rubber at 1s to 1s 6d.

It is true high prices at the moment are now being obtained, but I am inclined to think that the main causes are as follows:—

(1) Restricted sales.

(2) Expected cargoes of rubber held up in ports for safety during transit to Europe.

(3) Army contracts for tyres, etc., requiring immediate delivery.

These causes, I think you will agree with me, are, however, only temporary factors, and for that reason must not be considered as indicating a permanent advance in the price of rubber.

On the other hand what are the visible indications that the supply will exceed the demand. They are, I think, as follows.

(1) The majority of the rubber factories on the Continent must by now have closed down owing to the mobilization orders. Possibly, in saying this I may be overstating the number, in which case I will say 50 per cent., but in any case Germany as one of the biggest consumers on the Continent has now ceased purchasing a single pound of rubber either in the raw or otherwise.

(2) English and American Factories will no doubt now be working at full pressure, but it appears impossible to think that they can extend their plants quickly enough to be able to consume the rubber that in the ordinary course of events would have been manufactured on the Continent.

(3) Then again it should also be remembered that hardly a pound of rubber from what I would call the boom planted areas has yet come on the market, but from towards the end of this year or onwards (in addition to the increased yields from the older areas, the yield from these 'new areas' will constitute a very big factor in its relation to supply and demand.

It will therefore be seen from what I have written why I am inclined to hold the opinion I have expressed in the first portion of this letter, and even if the sales of rubber on Tuesday fetch higher prices my opinion will still hold good for the reasons already named.

At the same time I do realise that it is quite possible that I may not have sufficiently grasped the whole situation, and that there may be opposite opinions held from those that I have already expressed. Needless to say should there be any, it would be most reassuring to see a case stated that would dispose of the arguments that I have now put forward.

Yours etc.

ONE WHO PONDERS.

THE USE OF SPECTACLES.

Treatment of Defective Eyesight.

Some mention was made in the "Manchester Guardian" recently of the increasing use of spectacles by school children in the city. Definite information on the subject appears in the last report of the School Medical Officer (Mr. A. Brown Ritchie). Six medical men, who have the assistance of a number of nurses, now devote all their time to health matters in connexion with the 185 schools, and every child is medically examined during its school career. By the new arrangements which will come into force in the coming year every child will be inspected three times in the course of its school career—at the age of five (entrance), eight and twelve years.

THE PARENTAL VIEW.

The Education Authority provide spectacles when necessary. The report states that the improvement in the attitude of parents towards the provision of spectacles continues. The teachers also continue to take a more active interest in the eyesight of the children, and the number of cases of defective vision so brought before the medical officer continues. Cases of eye disease, as distinct from defective vision, form a troublesome group to deal with as in many cases they necessitate a supervision to get adequate treatment, and the staff of nurses not permitting frequent visits, many of them have to be seen at the offices.

AT DIFFERENT AGES.

One set of figures deals with boys at the age of 13. In all 2,948 were examined. The number requiring spectacles was 254, and the number wearing them was 120. The average for three years was 9 per cent. requiring spectacles. There were 2,582 girls of the age of 13 examined. Of these 271 required spectacles and, 130 wore them. The average requiring spectacles for the three years was 11 per cent. Fewer defects of vision were shown among the younger children. The number of boys examined at the age of five was 5,229. Of these, 77 required spectacles and 40 were wearing them. There were 5,001 girls of a similar age examined, and 69 required spectacles whilst 31 were wearing them. Of cases of defective vision during the year the nurses visited and reported on 326 routine cases, 1,339 special cases, and the number of defects amounted to 1,665. Among the children examined by the medical officers 276 cases of squint were found, a percentage of 3.7.

A SPECIAL SCHOOL.

For special cases the Education Committee have established the Shakespeare Street Day School for the Blind, and at the end of the year under notice there were 46 children in attendance. This school makes provision for children who, though not blind, are so defective in eyesight as to be severely handicapped in an ordinary school, and for those who require cessation of ordinary work for a more or less prolonged period, but whose sight will be ultimately recovered. A good deal of the work carried on was in the form of manual training.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open Till Midnight.

FROM "CHURCH NOTES"

The one subject in everyone's thoughts last month has been the war. It came so suddenly upon the world. "The Spectator" writing as late as July 11th began by saying: "The field of foreign affairs is this week barren of important events."

To the plain man it seems incredible that the assassination of the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, horrible as the crime was, could have necessitated a world-wide war. It is plain from the accounts which have been allowed to come through that Great Britain and France were by no means anxious for war, and if there had been an equal desire for peace on the part of Germany, peace could have been maintained. We may well doubt if the majority of the German people were anxious for war, but unfortunately the desire of the majority of the German people counts for little. The course of events seems to suggest that anything approaching an autocracy is an anachronism in the twentieth century. Is it right that one man should be able to involve the world in war, bringing ruin and death and misery to hundreds of thousands? Monarchy is undoubtedly the best form of Government, but it must be a limited monarchy. Vox populi is not always vox Dei, but undoubtedly a democracy is less likely to engage in an aggressive and unnecessary war than an autocracy.

The services on Sunday, August 9th, the first Sunday after the declaration of war, were of a specially patriotic character, the National Anthem was sung at Matins and Evensong. The morning Psalms for the 9th were a striking illustration of the wonderful way in which the sorted liturgiene sometimes give us just what we require. More appropriate psalms could not have been selected than those which were appointed for that morning.

Special prayers have been drawn up for use in the time of war and have been authorized by the Bishop for use in the diocese of Victoria. It is only when we are at war that we notice how many of the petitions in the ordinary prayers are specially applicable in these times. The following prayer is used in the Cathedral when the special War Litany is not said:

"Most merciful Father, We humbly beseech Thee, let Thy protecting care be over those who are called to fight the battles of our country. Make them bold through death or life to put their trust in Thee. Grant to their families a quiet mind and soothe all anxieties with Thine own consolations. Reveal Thyself to the wounded and dying. Comfort the bereaved. Show Thy mercy to ourselves, our allies, and our foes. Relieve the sufferings of the many who must inevitably suffer. And finally we pray Thee hasten the time when war shall cease in all the world and all mankind shall dwell together in the spirit of brotherhood and godly love. Grant this we beseech Thee for the sake of our only Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

The mobilization of the whole of the military forces in the Colony left us very short of choirmen and sidesmen, and some of the music had to be altered from anthems and settings to the canticles to hymns and chants. The war is a call from God to all of us to greater earnestness and to thorough searching of heart. It is also a call to all those who can do so to join in intercession for our cause and for our soldiers and sailors, as the Bishop emphasized in his sermon on August 16th. Daily intercessions are being offered at the Cathedral on week days at 10.15 a.m., except on Thursdays when the service is at the Peak Church at 10.15 a.m. and it is hoped that there will be a gradually growing number of people who will make a point of attending. There are many subjects for our intercessions which will suggest themselves besides the most obvious ones. We may pray that this terrible war may have as one of its results, the making of war more impossible in the future; that it may lead to a reduction in the vast armaments of the world; that it may exercise a sobering effect on the nations engaged; and that the horrors of war may drive men to the only antidote to war which is real practical Christianity. It has been well said: "War will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ."

The Assistance Chaplain.—The war will no doubt cause some delay in securing an Assistant Chaplain. It is gratifying to know that Hongkong's need of an Assistant Chaplain found prominent place in the Home Workers' Gazette for July. This is a monthly magazine issued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and edited by Bishop Montgomery, who spoke of the important work to be done here and asked for volunteers for the post.

We much regret that Mr. J. W. White, our acting organist, has been unwell. He was for some days in Hospital and though he is now better he is recommended by the doctors to go away for some weeks' change. We hope he may soon be quite restored to health, meanwhile our cordial thanks are due to Mr. George Grimble who has most kindly been doing the work.

Church of England Men's Society.—As nearly all our members were engaged in military duty since the outbreak of the war it has been impossible to hold meetings during August. The meetings will be recommenced as soon as circumstances permit.

The Cathedral Choir.—Owing to the mobilization of the Colony from the first week of the past month it was found impossible to carry out the programme of services and anthems as contemplated. During the present month services and anthem will be sung so soon as it is possible to get a full attendance of the choir, but as nearly all the men are engaged in some way in the defences of the Colony it is exceedingly difficult to get sufficient numbers together to enable the singing to be properly performed.

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THE FRENCH ARMY.

War Minister's Statement.

FORTRESS IMPROVEMENTS.

M. Messimy, who received me at the Ministry of War this morning, has lost no time in giving effect to his promise to push on with the utmost rapidity improvements in French military equipment, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times* under date July 7th. A technical committee has started upon a tour of the frontier districts in order to examine the manner in which past credits have been utilized and to report upon the requirements.

The Minister of War yesterday was present at trials of new bridge material, which, as M. Humbert stated, is urgently needed. The tests were thoroughly satisfactory, and the new model has been adopted.

"After discussing M. Humbert's attack upon the condition of Army equipment, the Minister of War said to me:—

The general condition of the French Army in no way justifies pessimism. It is true that during a number of years all the requirements of the services were not met, but since 1911 a sustained, methodical, and earnest endeavour has been exerted in order to make up for lost time and to keep pace with the growing expenditure of our neighbour. While in Germany every section of the military estimates has been largely augmented, in France the effort of the past two years has been mainly directed towards improving the field troops and their equipment.

The results accomplished are unmistakable. The requirements of our Frontier fortifications, of our heavy seige and garrison artillery, and of our engineering corps have now become the object of similar attention, and in the special credit of £56,320,000 voted by Parliament this week an earnest of our intentions is to be found. In 1912 only £4,000,000 was assigned to this backward portion of our national defences; in 1913 the credit grew to £6,800,000, and this year we are devoting no less than £14,000,000 to it. Next year we propose to spend a similar amount."

GERMAN SCEPTICISM.

Press comment to-day upon M. Humbert's disclosures tends to confirm yesterday's impressions, writes the *Times* Berlin correspondent on the same date. The critics seem to be falling into two sharply divided groups. The Conservatives and Chauvinists discount the value of the disclosures and profess not to believe in the alleged inferiority of French defences, while the Radicals profess to take the affair more seriously, and even use it to some extent as a weapon against the military party here.

Major-General Keim, the president of the Defence League, says that the alleged weaknesses in the French Army are of no great significance as far as efficiency is concerned. It is not true that the *mitrailleuse* of the field artillery is inferior to that of the German. On the contrary, the French field gun is a little better. As regards the fortresses on the Eastern Frontier, the neglect is only relative and must be connected with France's new offensive strategy as arranged with Russia. Fortresses are not wanted when battles have been won. The French Senate, he says, was playing a game of bluff, in order to get more money out of the country for military expenditure, so that the new strategy, "the advance over the Moselle or the Rhine," may become practicable.

NIGHTMARE WAR.

A Deadly Mine.

An "unusual and significant activity" in the fashioning of new devices for naval war, which may surprise Mr. Wells and would astonish Jules Verne could he return to life, is disclosed in almost every page of the *Naval Annual* for 1914. Of all the new weapons described none perhaps is more devilish than the Leon torpedo mine, which now *acquired and is being* manufactured by a British firm. This engine is so constructed that it can be set to hover between any depths below the surface that may be desired. When placed in the water it has a slight negative buoyancy, and sinks until automatically a propeller is brought into action which drives it upwards again. In case it is used in the open sea by any type of ship or in the case of tidal harbours, it could be released by a vessel outside so as to make its way with the tide into the anchored and destroy shipping there. A touch on the deadly steel "whiskers" which project from its upper surface and enemy would be blown up.

A suit has been filed in the Supreme Court at Boston, U.S.A., on behalf of the stockholders in the New Haven Rail road Company, asking for the appointment of a receiver and other officials to prosecute claims for 300,000,000 dollars against the directors of the company.

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Australia Ports, &c.	Aldenham	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Oct. 30, at 10 a.m.
B'bay, v. S'pore, C'bo.	Rangoon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 14.
Honolulu via Japan &c.	Seiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Octo'er 3
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London & Ant'werp &c.	Socotra	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 8.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 8, at 4 p.m.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, M'son Co., Ld.	Sept. 5, at 2 p.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine M'son & Co. Ld.	Sept. 12, at 2 p.m.
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Mar., London &c.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 23, at 10 a.m.
Moji & Kobe	Banri Maru	Dodwell & Co. Limited	Sept. 6.
San Francisco v. Japan	Mongolia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Sept. 15, at Noon.
San Francisco v. Japan	Korea	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Oct. 6 at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, v. Japan	Siberia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Oct. 13, at Noon.
San F'cisco, v Japan	China	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Oct. 27, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco v. Japan	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	
San F'cisco, v. Japan	Chiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Oct. 20.
S'hai Kobe & Moji	Namur	Jardine, M'son & Co. Ld.	Sept. 8, Daylight.
S'hai, & Japan Ports	Salsette	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 5, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Chenan	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 9.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	Butterfield & Swire	Sept. 6, Daylight.
Shanghai	Chuysang	Jardine, M'son Co. Ld.	Sept. 8, Daylight.
S'pore, P'ang & R'goon	Yawata Maru	Jardine, M'son & Co. Ld.	Sept. 8, at Noon.
S'pore, Mauritius &c.	Salamis	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 22.
S'tow, Amoy & Tamsui	Daijin Maru	The Bank Line, Ld.	October 25.
S'tow, Amoy & Tamsui	Daigi Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 6, at Noon.
S'tow, Amoy & F'chow	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	
Sandakan	Maesang	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 9, at Noon.
S'pore, P'ang & Cal'tta	Suisang	Jardine, M'son & Co., Ld.	Sept. 12, at Noon.
S'pore, Penang & C'tta	Yashima	Jardine, M'son & Co., Ld.	Sept. 9, at Noon.
S'pore & Sourabaya, &c.	Riojun Maru	Jardine, M'son & Co., Ld.	Sept. 11, at 2 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne &c.	Tango Maru	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	Sept. 22
Sydney, Melbourne &c.	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 23, at Noon.
Tientsin	Choongshing	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Oct. 21, at Noon.
Victoria T'ma & Japan	Mexico Maru	Jardine, M'son & Co., Ld.	Sept. 6, Daylight.
Victoria T'ma & Japan	Chicago Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Sept. 16, at 4 p.m.
Victoria B.C., Seattle &c.	Yokohama Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Oct. 1, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver (B.C.) &c.	Empress of India	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Sept. 8, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver S'tle & Tacoma	Merionethshire	Canadian Pacific R. Co.	Sept. 16.
Vancouver S'tle & Tacoma	Cardiganshire	Jardine, M'son & Co., Ld.	About Sept. 8.
		Jardine, M'son Co., Ld.	About Sept. 30.

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Mr E. S. Abraham, Mr H. G. Allen, Mr C. M. Alport, Mr E. R. Bate, Mr J. W. Bateman, Mr D. C. Beadel, Mrs E. R. Bellilios, Mr G. A. Benn, Mr and Mrs A. R. Bishop, Mr W. M. Black, Mrs W. L. Blackett, Mr G. O. Bouman, Mr H. Ashley-Brereton, Mr J. H. Brister, Mr A. S. Campbell, Mr W. E. Clayton, Dr A. L. E. F. Coleman, Mr F. W. Cox, Mr G. P. Curry, Mr W. A. Dowley, Mr D S. S. Douglas, Mr F. F. Duckworth, Miss M. E. Duffy, Mr J. Duncan, Mr and Mrs H. O. Ehrenfels, Mr W. Fehr, Mr J. Gibb, Mr J. Gould, Mr P. O. de Grisogono, Lt. C. S. Greenland, Mr E. H. Grooms, Capt. T. P. Hall, Mrs S. S. Hamilton, Mr Denver Hammonds, Mr W. A. Hannibal, Mr G. Harper, Mr R. D. Harvey, Mr E. K. Howe, Hon. Mr A. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Mr D. L. Hutchison, Mr M. T. Jones, Mr R. M. Joseph, Mr E. L. Logan, Mr and Mrs E. L. Agassiz, Dr and Mrs G. D. R. Black, Mr and Mrs J. W. Bolles, Miss H. Bolles, Mr M. J. Breen, Mr Davenport Browne, Mr A. K. Carleton, Mr W. A. J. Cooper, Mrs D. Filkins, Mr & Mrs A. Forbes, Mr D. H. Collis Howlowes, Mr P. B. Deane, Mr T. L. Harrison, Mr O. H. Hertel, Mr Hoogewerff, Mr A. D. Hooke, Mr F. C. Mason Hurley, Dr & Mrs Evan-Jones, Mr G. A Jonker, Mr W. Logan, Lieut. & Mrs Mann, Master Mann, Mr E. J. R. Mitchel, Mr R. J. Rawlinson, Mr & Mrs J. Robertson, Mrs G. Sachse, Mr W. Schofield, Mr and Mrs E. T. Singer, Mrs W. Smith & child, Mr F. Suttom, Mr H. P. Thomas, Mr G. J. F. van der Wart, Capt A. H. Kinnaird Watson, A.S.C., Mr H. W. Weijler, Mr J. W. Wilson, Major & Mrs Wenborn, Mr E. M. Raymond, Miss F. Reay, Mr J. P. Rowell, Mrs Seddon, Mr F. Smyth, Miss A. Square, Mr S. W. Stirling, Mr E. M Toser, Capt. H. A. Walker, Mr and Mrs C. H. Walton, Mr J. R. Watson, Mr F. W. White, Mr J. Wilson, Mr G. G. Wood, Mr and Mrs J. F. Wright.

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THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

7.02 p.m.—12.48 a.m.:—Partial Eclipse of the Moon.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, September 6:—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

MONDAY, September 7:—
Labour Day—U.S.A.

WEDNESDAY, September 9:—
Admission Day—U.S.A.

SATURDAY, September 19:—
Noon.—Hongkong Bank Extraordinary Meeting.

THE CHINA MAIL
TYPHOON
MAP and
GUIDE
Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon
MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING
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From the CHINA MAIL Office.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
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24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, July 21, 1914.

The China Mail.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1914.

THE WAR.

EXACTLY one month has now passed since Great Britain found it absolutely necessary to declare war against Germany and, taking all in all, we have now much less reason to regret the step than has the enemy. In the defensive operations in which, along with the French, we have been engaged during the past fortnight our successes have been very satisfactory and much more important than they may appear to be in view of the undoubted fact that the enemy has advanced. Time and again the Germans have been heavily repulsed at vital points, and it is clear that only a comparatively small proportion of the enemy have been able to make headway—and that only because of their numerical superiority. It must not be forgotten also that upon their success in France Germany's whole existence is involved. They are therefore making herculean efforts and putting forward their entire strength. In East Prussia, the Russians have invaded as much German territory as has the enemy in France and are meeting with much greater success than is falling to the Germans. The situation therefore clearly indicates that the Germans, though for the time being meeting with some success in Belgium and France, are as a nation having serious damage inflicted upon them. Not only is their territory invaded, probably at least quarter of a million of their soldiers *hors de combat*, a very large quantity of their valuable armaments fallen to the Allied Forces, their Navy endered practically useless for offensive purposes, five of their warships sunk and nearly a thousand of their sailors lost, but, most serious blow of all, their entire world-wide trade—second only to that of Great Britain—is absolutely at a standstill. Besides, they are so hemmed in that it is impossible that so large a population as is in Germany can long be able to support themselves. These two last calamities will doubtless before long force Germany to re-consider the terrible position in which she now finds herself and to comprehend the futility of continuing to oppose nations whom she cannot overcome.

CANTON STEAMERS HELD UP.

Two Boats Fired On.

During the typhoon yesterday the examination boats at the harbour entrances had to seek shelter and did not take up their positions again until late in the afternoon. Two boats, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's Heungshan, and the Tai Ming, a Chinese owned river boat running to Wuchow, attempted to leave before the examination launches took up their positions and were stopped by shots fired across their bows from the forts.

Only one boat, the Heungshan, ar to Canton yesterday evening, all the others having taken out their permits too late in the day to enable them to sail before the port was closed for the night.

RHEUMATISM.
HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Palm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Some interesting items from "Church Notes" will be found on page 3.

No damage, beyond the loss of the Police bamboo pier, has been reported as the result of the typhoon.

The bodies of six dead Chinese were yesterday picked up in various parts of the Colony. The deaths were due to natural causes.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by another Chinaman.

The s.s. Yunnan, which arrived to-day from Tientsin, passed through the centre of the typhoon off Pedro Blanco. The lowest barometer reading was 28.82.

A Chinese who was caught by Lieut.-Col. Emmick, commander of the 6th Pathans, was fined $5 or seven days' by Mr. Wood for hawking milk within the lines without a pass.

By means of the water pipe some person yesterday entered the compradore's shop at 59 Connaught Road, Central, and stole a box containing colothing valued at $16.50 and $6.50 in money.

Those people who complain of the paucity of war news here ought to turn to the Hongkong papers and thank their lucky stars that they are not there—if it really matters, says the "Singapore Free Press."

A small dinghy that was sailing in the breeze in the harbour about noon today was capsized by a sudden squall. The occupants, all Chinese, were all thrown into the water and hung on to their upturned boat until the arrival of a Police launch, which was close at hand.

Ferry passengers this morning boarded the boats on the Holt's Wharf side of the pier, owing to damage done by the storm to the iron stanchions enclosing and controlling the floating pontoon. On arrival at Hongkong, passengers were disharged from the east side of the Pier, through similar damage to the pontoon usually in use.

Mr. Haywood, pressing that an action in the Summary Court list should be heard as early as possible, advanced the reasons that defendant had admitted the debt, and had closed his shop. Mr. Mason (contesting both statements): My friend's client may have got up very early one morning, or he may have been on his way home after the night before and saw the shop closed (laughter).

Sergt. Peter Grant this morning prosecuted six Chinese for gambling at 27, Kennedy Street, Yaumati, on Wednesday. He explained defendants were unable to get across to Hongkong yesterday owing to the storm. Three were admitted to bail and the others confined in the cells. A Chinese detective made the arrests. Mr. Wood discharged the defendants who had been confined to the cells and fined the remainder $2 each.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong's Contribution.

Monthly subscribers to 3rd inst., 91. Amounting to monthly, $482.50.
And 13 donations amounting to $335.
As soon as the Official Fund under the auspices of the Government has been opened, all monthly subscriptions and donations will be handed over to the appointed Treasurer.
A collection book is at the office of this Paper.

A MOSQUITO CATCHER CAUGHT.

Charged With Demanding Money By Menaces.

Six charges of demanding money by menaces and by false pretences were preferred against a Chinese arrested in the Wanchai district, before Mr. Wood this afternoon. Prisoner was formerly a coolie in the Sanitary Department and part of his work was to catch mosquitos. He was alleged to have demanded various sums of money on the representation that he was collecting larvæ breeding mosquitos for the Sanitary Department. If the Chinese approached did not pay he said he would report them to the Sanitary Authority and they would be arrested.

The case had been remanded for enquiries and it was ascertained defendant had been demanding money in other districts.

One complainant who gave defendant $5 did so because she was frightened.

Defendant admitted he asked for the money, and that she gave it to him to buy tea.

Inspector Thomson, of the Sanitary Department, said he was inspecting with the defendant as assistant on July 28th. It was not the defendant's duty to look for mosquitos unless he was so directed.

Mr. Wood heard evidence on four charges and sentenced accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour on each count or one year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

REMEMBER THE NAME.
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUBMARINES IN ACTION.

The attack of the German submarine flotilla on a squadron of British cruisers and the ease with which they appear to have been repulsed gives some indication of the inefficiency of submarines in actual warfare. The details that have come through by cable are not sufficient to form a just estimate of what actually took place, but it appears certain that the periscopes of the submarines were observed advancing to the attack while still some distance away, so far, in fact, that the squadron was enabled to formulate a plan of attack and put it into practice before the craft were near enough to attempt to launch a torpedo. It seems that several periscopes were observed advancing on the surface of the water toward the squadron which, waiting as if they had apparently not been observed, suddenly detached a cruiser to attack them. Turing sharply toward the advancing fleet, the cruiser opened fire on the first one and succeeded in demolishing the periscope, whereupon the whole fleet turned and retreated. The message goes on to say that the submarine which had been struck reeled blindly to left and right for a time then came helplessly to the surface when it was promptly sunk by the guns of the cruiser. This part of the message, however, we may accept with caution. There appears to be no reason why the craft should have been in any doubt as to the direction to take owing to the periscope being demolished since there could have been no difficulty in getting a course for the open sea and safety by her compass. Nor is it likely that, with the periscope demolished, the cruiser could have observed the movements of the submarine until the moment that she came up and received her coup-de-grace. What may have brought her to the surface is the upsetting of the delicate equilibrium of the craft by the explosion of a shell in her immediate vicinity and, if this were so, it gives the man-of-war an easy means of defence against submarines so long as she can detect their advance and locate them before they are near enough to discharge a torpedo.

The sighting of the advancing periscopes some distance away, in the present case, shows that little difficulty was experienced in this direction. This was not unexpected. Without her periscope on the surface, a submarine would be blind and liable to run a hostile cruiser and sink herself before she could have an opportunity of discharging a torpedo. It must be remembered that the torpedo tubes are fixed and that a missile can only be discharged by manœuvring the craft in such a manner as to get her pointing directly at the object aimed at. A collision with the bottom of a ship, while probably doing little harm to the plates of the vessel, would instantly upset the equilibrium of the submarine and make it impossible to discharge a torpedo except with the certainty of hitting the sky or the sea bottom. It is necessary then, when approaching close to her prey, to keep the periscope constantly on the surface until at least she has crept so close as to be able to make a dash and discharge her torpedo without risk of deviating from her course. What such a radius might be it is difficult to say, but the periscope is by no means a difficult object to pick up on the surface of anything but the most choppy sea and, once seen by the enemy's ship, the odds are greatly in favour of the cruiser. True, the dimensions of the periscope might be considerably reduced, but this could not be accomplished without a series reduction in the brilliancy of vision which, even in twilight, would make the submarine a blind and practically helpless craft.

There remains the possibility of night attack, or their use during fog or mist, but at night, it is to be feared, the odds are again greatly against the submarine when approaching her foe. A battleship or cruiser, steaming on a dark night with all lights out, is by no means an easy object to pick up, even from the deck of another ship while, seen through a periscope, the submarine would probably be alongside the battleship and almost at her mercy before she could be aware of her proximity. The flash of a searchlight falling on the periscope would also reset disastrously on her powers of vision and though it might reveal the presence of the enemy, it would give no indication of her distance or of the direction in which she was moving. The difficulty, therefore, of seeing the submarine from the cruiser would be as nothing compared to the difficulty of seeing the cruiser from the submarine and as the chances are in favour of the cruiser being the first to spy the enemy, the chances of success are correspondingly against the submarine.

There remains yet the possibility of the submarine remaining practically submerged, with just her conning tower awash, until she is close enough to make a dash for her prey and then, by submerging herself completely, approach near enough to discharge a torpedo with fatal effect. Even here, however, the chances appear to lie with the defensive ship for, before she could get close enough to make a blind dash for it, she would run very great chances of discovery and demolition. It had been presumed, and the lessons of manœuvres seem to have lent weight to the assumption, that a fleet of submarines could creep sufficiently close to a battleship before their periscope was observed on the surface to make them extremely dangerous in modern warfare. The first encounter under actual battle conditions appear to prove otherwise and, promptly picked up by the cruisers, the submarines had no option but to retire without having accomplished their purpose and with the loss of one of their number.

The result of the Russo-Japanese war was to seriously discredit the torpedo boat and the torpedo, it remains to be seen what will be the opinion of naval tactitians on the submarine and aircraft after the present struggle is over and we can look back calmly on the work accomplished by each arm of the service. The temptation to build hydro-aeroplanes and submarines, which can be constructed at one-fiftieth the cost of a Dreadnought, in place of the capital ship, and with the same power of deallurine one but might prove more expensive than any calculations allowed for.

It must not, nevertheless, be presumed that no damage whatever will be done by submarines during the war which has but just commenced. Cases must arise when luck will be on the side of the submarine and an enemy's battleship, or perhaps one of our own, will be seriously damaged by a torpedo discharged from one of these craft. Chance and luck, however, are not factors on which the fate of naval warfare can with safety be made to depend and it seems probable that the foresight of Great Britain in going on steadily with her programme of Dreadnought building in spite of the menace of cheaply constructed submarines had more of reason in it than our continental enemies appear to have given us credit for.—"Shipping and Engineering."

Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., in an address to the National Executive of the British Women's Temperance Association at the Hampstead Garden Suburb, said the old controversy as to whether drink caused poverty, or poverty caused drink, was not so keen, because all were beginning to realise that want of air and vicious surroundings drove people to the public house.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhœa? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhœa that physicians have failed on and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DELAYS OF THE LAW.

A SOLICITOR'S PROTEST.

In the Summary Court this morning Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the plaintiff in a small action for the recovery of the price of goods sold, entered a strong protest against the continual adjournment of such cases in which there is no disclosed defence.

He said his client was a poor man and wanted his money. He did not know how the custom of adjourning cases week by week on the application of defendants originated in that court, but he had been making protests against it for ten years.

Mr. Goldring suggested that if the Puisne Judge set apart one morning in each week for the trial of small actions of the nature of the present one in which there was no apparent defence a great deal of delay caused by the present system would be done away with.

The case was ordered to be entered on next Friday's list.

It may be mentioned that that according to this morning's list there are some seventy cases awaiting trial, the amounts in dispute varying from a few dollars to—in nine cases—$1,000, the maximum amount which may be sued for in the Summary Court.

A SOLICITOR'S "RISE."

Not An Appearance.

There was a humorous interlude in the Summary Court this morning.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ rose when a certain action was called and said he appeared, without prejudice, for a man who had been wrongly served with a writ as defendant to the action.

Mr. Needham, for the plaintiff, contended that Mr. Russ could not be heard as he was not in order unless he represented the defendant.

Mr. Russ said he was taking out a summons to have the writ set aside. It had been served by substituted service, he mentioned.

Mr. Needham repeated that Mr. Russ was not in order. If he appeared he would ask for costs against him.

Mr. Russ: Will your Lordship note that I do not appear: I only rise to make a protest!

Mr. Needham said his friend could not do that. Either he appeared or he did not appear.

Mr. Russ: Will your Lordship take it that I have not appeared, but your Lordship has heard privately (laughter).

Mr. Needham: If my friend is not appearing, and will kindly sit down I can get on.

His Lordship got over the difficulty by putting the case back for a week to enable Mr. Russ to take out his summons.

HOW A BOAT WAS SOLD.

A Strange Story.

A curious story of a lost boat and its recovery from the works belonging to a woman in Hongkong, who lived by breaking up old boats, was narrated to Mr. Wood this morning by Detective Sergt. Browne.

On May 27 a man named Chan Fung commissioned a man to buy him a boat. The man purchased a boat at Tai Kok Tsui for $34 and transferred it to Yaumati. Chan Fung put his sick nephew into the boat and another man to look after him. Two days later the nephew died of plague and the man left in charge ran away. The Sanitary Board people removed the boat; it was left high and dry with nobody in it. Later the boat was taken away and sold for $9 to the woman who broke up old boats. The boat was found on the woman's premises the same day and she identified the defendant as the man who sold her the boat.

Defendant said he and another agreed to sell the boat for $9 and they divided the proceeds equally.

Mr. Wood, remarking that that was what probably happened, said he would hear the evidence on Monday afternoon.

MRS. BROWN ON CHINESE SERVANTS.

"Yes," sez I, "it's all very well for you, as is out at your work all day, and wonders when you come home that things aren't ready; I only wish you had to do with 'em, as I knows to my sorrer, and would a precious sight sooner do it myself, as is more trouble than they're worth." "You don't know how to manage 'em," sez Brown, as must be in love with Chiny-men I think, for if ever there was a man as is always ready to stick up for 'em in all their beastly ways, he is, a sayin' that it don't stand to reason that a Chiny-man can fall into your ways in a day, as I'm sure I'm easy enough with, though that thick-headed that a gal of twelve would walk round 'em and be cleaned up by three o'clock in the afternoon.

As to cooking, the messes they gets into in them beastly cook-houses, as I'm sure I've tried over and over again to make 'em keep it clean, as seems to like it, and every thing that grimy through no chimney to carry off the smoke, as is a wonder to me how they ever turns anything out fit to put on a table, and as to a roast joint I never thinks of it, through the pieces of beef I've had spiled by 'em, as is always raw on one side and burnt to a cinder the other, and not a drop of gravy, as is the best part of the joint to my mind with Yorkshire pudding if light. If I've showed 'em how to do things once I have a hundred times, as don't seem above a chop or a stake, least-ways if they are I never see it, and as to their pie-crust, chips is the name for it as is that hard, though it can't be for want of pork fat as they don't forget to charge for, and what they do with it I don't know.

"How I keep my hands off that drutted boy as Brown sez is the best he ever see, I don't know, for of all the aggreawatin' young monkies as ever I come across in my born days that boy beats 'em, as I'm sure must smoke opium, through bein' that thick-headed, and to see the things he's broke since we've had him as would have set up a crockery shop is enough to make a saint swear, as the sayin' is. The other mornin' I ketched the young wagabone a wipin' up the dirty plates with my best white skirt, though the tea-cloths as I've bought and give to him ought to have lasted a year, and as to sleepin', how he can do it I don't know, as I sez must be opium, though he can't be more than thirteen, and must have been weaned on it.

"If his mother have died once she must have died four or five times, and he a wanting to go home and bury her, as must be downright lies-a-sayin' of it as brazen as you please, as is allers ready with his "no sabby" when you drives him into a corner with his 'boun'nable lies, as is a previous deal too handy for my likin', and Brown o'course stickin' up for him, sayin' as how we don't understand Chiny customs, and the boy don't mean any harm, as if Chiny women was like cats through having of nine lives, which nobody will ever make me believe if they talked for a week.

Well, he's just gone home agin' to bury his mother, and leaves a friend for to do his pidgin, as is very easy to do it his can sleep well, and of all the useless, lummocking fellers you ever see that feller's one, as can't have ever been in a house before through bein' that clumsy, and never to be found when you want him, and the cook a sayin' "Hub go walkee", whenever you call "Boy" as is more than a gal's place is worth to do at home.

If ever he is in his room, I'm sure the row he kicks up with a blessed flute, or sometimes a Chiny fiddle, and a screamin' that awful as nobody would believe, though screamin' isn't a name for, as yellin' is nearer the mark, and Brown sez is the custom of the country and must be put up with, as ain't at home and must take things as you find 'em which I calls foolishness.

They ain't any on 'em over fond of me, as I knows to my cost, as must have put something in the tea yesterday afternoon as couldn't have been the brandy as I put in to take off the hardness of the water we get's here, which a tablespoon would have held I can take my bible oath, and that dizzy and stupid in the head after it as must have slipped off the sofy through Brown a-findin' of me under the table when he come home that bad as said I was screwed, a makin' of me that savage, as don't believe a word said agin them blessed Chinymen as butter wouldn't melt in their mouths when a-speakin' to him, and how I shall get through the hot weather with the blest it I know.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

TRAM FARES.

Claims may be put in through Commanding officers for the amount of tram or ferry fares actually expended in going to and from duty. Men living at the Peak and not in possession of season tickets may recover their fares for going to and from barracks when on duty. The rate allowed for Peak tram is 15 cents return (Soldier's fares). No claims for ferry fares will be entertained from men in possession of special passes.

PARADES.

Parades for Saturday 5th instant and Sunday 6th instant—Nil.

DETAIL.

On duty Saturday 5th instant Group C.
Officers on duty Saturday 5th inst. Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Churchill and Lieut. Norrington.
To furnish Guard to-night Civil Service Company, to-morrow Right Section M. G. Co.
Orderly Officer to-night Lieut. Cunningham, to-morrow Capt. Armstrong.
Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corpl. Hamilton, to-morrow Corpl. Ellis.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or typhoon, E. of Balintang Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

SHROFF GETS SIX MONTHS.

Collected Accounts and Absconded.

Mr. Holmes this morning mentioned a charge of embezzlement against the shroff of the Tung Tuk firm, named Wong Chuk. The amount involved was $24.80 and Mr. Holmes added that there were four other charges. The case was a little complicated, and he was going into the books now. The amount to be collected from the Tien Sing firm was $24.80 but defendant actually collected more than that. The balance not accounted for was $24.80. Defendant disappeared in December, and when the firm realised that he was not coming back they examined the books and sent out to collect sums owing. It was then discovered the Tien Sing firm had paid its account.

Defendant said he was asked to go by the manager, but the manager in Court denied this. Defendant had been in his employ five months.

After interrogating defendant, Mr. Wood though there was sufficient reason to enter a plea of guilty, and sentenced defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE ASSAULT ON LIEGE.

A German Version.

Says a London message of August 7th, received via Rangoon:—The German official version of the operations in Belgium is as follows: The advance guards on Wednesday penetrated the Belgian frontier. A small detachment with great boldness tried a coup de main at Liege. Some cavalry entered Liege with the object of seizing the Belgian commander, who saved himself by flight. The attempt on the fortress which is a modern one was not successful. Our troops are still in contact with the enemy. The hostile foreign press will characterise this enterprise, which cannot have the slightest influence on the larger operations, as defeat.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent has arrived at Amsterdam, having escaped in the ambassador's train. He tells of an extraordinary spy hunting mania in Germany. Few foreigners have not been arrested. Many were threatened by crowds, though the police were courteous. Foreigners who remain have to report themselves twice a week.

HUNGARY AND THE BALKAN WARS.

Worst Economic Experience For Thirty Years.

In his report on the trade and commerce of Hungary for the year 1913 Mr. W. G. Max Muller, his Majesty's Consul-General at Budapest, says:—

The year 1913 was from the economic point of view one of the worst which Hungary has experienced for the past 30 years. Everything suffered from the Balkan wars—finance, commerce and industry. The steady rise in the rate of interest charged by the banks, the consequent diminution of confidence in business circles, and the cessation of the supply of money from abroad came near to causing a disastrous financial crisis.

Austria-Hungary was obliged by the events in the Balkans to resort to measures of defence which countries farther removed from the scene of the conflagration were able to dispense with. The mobilization entailed not only an expenditure of many millions but also the withdrawal from productive work of many thousands of able-bodied men. The closest commercial connection usually exists between Hungary and the Balkan States, and the war naturally had a very adverse effect on trade in this direction.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED TO BORDEAUX.

PARIS IN NO DANGER.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 4.35 a.m.

The French Government has transferred to Bord aux.

LATER.

A Proclamation issued by the French Government explains that the decision to transfer is based purely upon military reasons, because Paris is becoming the pivot of operations. Though the city may not necessarily be the immediate object of attack, and such attack seems unlikely, the armies will be manœuvring round it. The Government therefore deemed the transfer prudent in order to be free to exercise its authority throughout the country.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 10.50 a.m.

President Poincare has left Paris for Bordeaux.

OPINION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The departure of the Government from Paris is regarded in Great Britain as a sound step, giving freedom of movement to the Allies' Armies and guaranteeing eventual success.

Admiration is expressed at the people's calmness, whether in remaining or in leaving the city.

FRENCH GENERAL'S STIRRING PROCLAMATION.

General Gallieni has issued a proclamation in which he states:—"The Government have left Paris to give a fresh impulse to National defence I will defend Paris to the end."

IRELAND'S WHOLE-HEARTED ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

At a patriotic meeting held at Cork attended by prominent persons of all parties, even extremists, a resolution was passed assuring the Government that Ireland would assist them to the utmost. Speakers urged every man to enlist.

AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES AT LEMBERG.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 5.30 p.m.

Many thousands of Austrians were killed at Lemberg and an enormous number taken prisoners.

ADDITIONAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 10.45 p.m.

The Press Bureau reports additional British casualties.

Officers: 18 killed, 78 wounded and 86 missing.

Men: 52 killed, 312 wounded and 4,672 missing.

It is explained, however, that 2,682 sent to a base as unfit are included among the missing, which also includes prisoners and stragglers.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S ADVICE TO ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Sir Edward Carson addressing the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, in a patriotic speech urged that the truce must be kept in the interests of the Country and the Empire. His advice to the Volunteers was: "Go to the help of the Country and the Empire and win honour for Ulster and Ireland."

He hoped that the Ulster Volunteers would go under the War Office as a division with their old officers.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A majority in the Japanese Parliament has decided not to oppose the Government's measures.

EARL KITCHENER AND NON-COMBATANTS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Earl Kitchener, in reply to a deluge of offers of assistance from private individuals, says the best way that those staying at home in safety can serve the men in France is to care for their wives, children and dependents.

A SUFFRAGETTE PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

After a long exile in France Miss Christabel Pankhurst has returned to London to start a Suffragette Patriotic Campaign.

WAR NEWS.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Captain Superintendent of Police informs us that Saturday night will be the last night for duty for the majority of the special constables. This is owing to the return of the Indians to headquarters. It is expected that all special constables will be withdrawn with the exception of those patrolling the Peak area.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

An Exchange of Notes.

New York, Aug. 22.—On the 21st, the United States formally announced to Japan her attitude towards the latter's ultimatum to Germany on the 21st. The United States' Note after replying to Jap n's guarantee regarding the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic and regretting the difference between Japan and Germany, stated that the United States had decided to express no opinion regarding Japan's ultimatum to Germany. The United States is determined to observe strict neutrality under any circumstances of the war in Europe, as already reported. The United States Government takes the present opportunity of informing Japan that it understands that:—

1. The aim of Japan is not to develop her territory in China.

2. Japan will return Kiaochao Bay to China, safeguard the territory of the Chinese Republic, protect the Powers' commercial advantages and will base her action in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which regards the principle of equal opportunity as one of its aims.

3. In the event of a serious disturbance in China or any incident in the Orient taking place, Japan shall, of course, consult with the United States before taking steps outside Kiaochau Bay. Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador, at Washington, is said to have guaranteed the United States that in the event of any incident effecting the United States taking place, Japan would willingly consult the United States as to what steps should be taken.—"Osaka Asahi.

It is rumoured that M. Pegoud, the "upside-down aviator" arrived in Paris recently after flying 200 miles over Germany. At Metz, Captain Finck, who accompanied him, dropped a bomb on the Grascatti hangar. A Zepellin was wrecked, also, three tanks of petrol. Elsewhere two bombs were dropped on two German convoys and dealt great destruction.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEW POPE ELECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected Pope, and has taken the title of Benedict the Fifteenth.

The new Pope was formerly the Archbishop of Bologna.

(With The Yat Po's Service.)

HONGKONG BANK LOAN TO ASSIST SILK MERCHANTS.

SHANGHAI, Sept., 3.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has agreed to advance a loan of $5,000,000 to the Government for the relief of the Chinese silk merchants.

FIVE DOLLAR BONDS.

PEKING, Sept., 3.

The Government has sanctioned the projected issue of $5 National Bonds.

Russian Minister Received.

The Russian Minister had an interview with President Yuan Shih Kai yesterday.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The possibility of a China and American alliance is being freely discussed in the capital.

THE GERMAN COMMUNITY AT SINGAPORE.

With the kind permission of His Excellency the Governor the Committee of the Teutonia Club, Singapore, send to the papers a copy of an address handed to His Excellency and ask for its publication as a reply to the various articles which have appeared recently about the German community of Singapore:—

Teutonia Club, Singapore,
August 27th, 1914.

To His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government.
R. J. Wilkinson, Esq., C.M.G.

SIR,—The members of the German Club are desirous to express to Your Excellency their gratitude and appreciation for the kindness and consideration Your Excellency's Government has extended to the local German community in the present grave crisis.

The members are unanimously agreed that it is the duty of every individual German to live up to the expectations of Your Excellency's Government and they emphatically wish to dissociate themselves from any possible action contrary thereto of individuals outside the control of the Teutonia Club.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

THE COMMITTEE OF THE TEUTONIA CLUB,
W. WOELBER, President.
E. VON RECKLINGHAUSEN, Vice-President.

EXCITEMENT IN TIENTSIN.

On Saturday, Tientsin was excited by the rumour that the Japanese were going to take over the Austrian and German Concessions, and German Volunteers went so far as to have their rifles and ammunition served out on Saturday morning in readiness. But there was no movement of the Japanese whatever.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

(Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.)

Peking, August 25.

His Majesty the German Emperor has sent the following telegram to the German Legation in Peking to be forwarded to the Tsingtau garrison: "God be with you during the imminent heavy fight. My thoughts are with you. William Emperor King."

According to yesterday's report issued by the Tsingtau government up till now no fighting has taken place.

TSINGTAO'S DRASTIC PRECAUTIONS.

Dynamiting of High Structures.

Weihsien, Shantung, August 24.

On Saturday night the German garrison at Tsingtao consummated its precautionary measures by dynamiting the high chimneys and other structures likely to be used by the enemy's warships in directing their guns on the city. It is reported also that one of the Lighthouses was blown up. Foreigners at this city, which is nearly a hundred miles from Tsingtao, had heard the sound of an explosion and remarked on it before the report of the dynamiting arrived and it seems certain that the terrific noise reached this far.

Another reliable report states that the garrison, besides cutting down the forests, have razed to the ground a village on the comparatively level isthmus just beyond their lines of defence. It is on this isthmus that the main land battle is expected to be fought.

The last large trainload of women and children left Tsingtau on Saturday. Besides the ladies for Red Cross work, there are three British women in the place—the two Misses Tipp of the convent and Miss W. Watson, a governess.

Mr. W. P. Peck, the American Consul, is staying to look after the interests of Americans, Britons and French. The Vice-Consul, Mr. H. Remillard, went to Tsinanfu on Saturday with the Consular archives.

The Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway is strongly guarded by Chinese troops, and neither Chinese nor Foreigners are allowed to walk across the railway bridges.

There is considerable fear among the Chinese authorities that seditionists may take advantage of the present opportunity to raise a Rebellion which would necessarily be disastrous for China.—Shanghai Mercury

THE NEXT GYMKHANA

We are officially informed that the Hongkong Gymkhana Club intend to hold their next meeting—circumstances permitting—on October 10th next.

The following is a draft programme of the events suggested by the committee:—

1.—TENT PEGGING.
2.—GYMKHANA STAKES (as before). One mile.
3.—½ MILE HANDICAP. For all China ponies (same as last year).
4.—POLO SCURRY.
5.—MULE RACE.
6.—LADIES' NOMINATION. HALF MILE DISTANCE HANDICAP. Catch weights 100 lbs. Competitors will stand dismounted with their ponies behind pegs which will be placed on outside edge of course to mark their positions. On the sound of the bugle they will mount and gallop to winning post. Care must be taken while mounting to keep on outside of course, leaving the rails clear for others who may be galloping past.
7.—1½ MILE HANDICAP (as before).

THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY.

We reproduced in our last issue—says the "Peking Gazette," a pamphlet which is being industriously circulated among Chinese and foreigners in Peking—by someone who discreetly conceals his identity—under the title of "The Truth About England." It is unnecessary to state that the pamphlet was reproduced in our columns solely for the purpose of enlightening the community concerning the insidious and slanderous campaign which is now being conducted against Germany's foes in the Far East. The pamphlet (with the exception of the supplementary portion dealing with the Japanese Ultimatum to Germany regarding Tsingtau) was printed in unmistakably German type, and circulated through the Chinese Post in envelopes of which the address was typewritten. The calumnies with which it abounds are so obvious that we do not propose to waste any space in refuting them. But while an effusion of this kind will undoubtedly be treated with the contempt it deserves by those acquainted with the outlines of European history during the past thirty or forty years, its circulation among ill-informed Asiatics may conceivably be productive of serious results, and it seems desirable that efforts should be made by the responsible authorities, foreign and Chinese, to put an immediate stop to a campaign which, if pursued, may lead to extremely unpleasant consequences. For the British communities in the Far East cannot be expected to tolerate the distribution of "literature" of this kind broadcast among the Chinese.

While we are strongly opposed to any unnecessary display of passion in British newspapers published in China during the conflict which is now in progress, we must confess to finding it difficult to write with restraint regarding the news which is now coming to hand from British *and German* sources in Europe. In less than three weeks Germany has not only torn up treaties upon which the peace of Europe has depended for many years but has wantonly violated those rules of warfare to which she has again and again solemnly pledged herself in company with the other great Powers. So reckless has she been regarding her obligations as a *civilized* Power that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the entire civilized world is now actively or passively ranged against her. For even the States which at present remain neutral cannot afford to allow Germany to retain her position in Europe by methods such as she has deliberately employed since the outbreak of hostilities. When, recently, messages came through describing alleged brutalities on the part of German troops to the civilian population in Belgium and Alsace Lorraine, we classed them among those charges which are invariably made by belligerents against each other from time to time, and we are still reluctant to believe such a report as the issue of orders for the massacre of Belgian civilians of both sexes by a responsible German commander. But certain serious breaches of international law have now been definitely established against the Germans authorities, and other no less serious charges have been brought against them. First, as to the violation of treaties; Prussia in 1831 was among the Powers which solemnly guaranteed the perpetual neutralization of Belgium. That Treaty has always been regarded as a fundamental principle of British policy on the continent, and to uphold it, the Gladstone Administration of 1870 was prepared to go to war with either of the belligerents. Again, in 1867, Prussia was among the Powers which guaranteed the perpetual neutralization of Luxemburg, a guarantee which she repudiated before her formal declaration of war upon France. Not only did Germany specifically guarantee the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, but as a signatory of Convention V. of the Final Act of the Second Hague Conference of 1907 she accepted the stipulation that "the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable." The only defence that we have ever heard of the forcible occupation of Belgium and Luxemburg is that the German General Staff was convinced that France contemplated an invasion of Germany through neutral territory. The French General Staff may have worked out plans for operations in Belgium, Switzerland and other countries, but the alacrity with which the French Government complied with Sir Edward Grey's request to respect Belgian neutrality effectually disposes of *the allegation that Germany was* compelled to repudiate her solemn obligations in order to forestall the French. Whatever may be said to the contrary, no reasonable man can believe that Belgium would have submitted any more readily to a French than to a German invasion. By allowing either belligerent to transport troops through her territory she would have deliberately made herself the battleground of Europe, incurred reprisals and jeopardized her very existence as an independent State.

The immediate result of German violation of Belgium's neutrality was that the Belgian Government decided to oppose the German invasion, and to appeal to other signatories of the 1831 Treaty for assistance. Not only was Belgium within her rights in so doing, but paradoxical as it may seem, she was bound to use force, if necessary, to prevent belligerents from occupying any part of her territory, if she desired to remain neutral. In other words, in order to remain a neutral she had to play the part of a belligerent. The success with which that part has been played is now a matter of history. For three weeks the small Belgian forces and the forts of Liege and Namur have held the German army in check, to such effect that even now the German forces have not reached the France-Belgian border. War was forced upon Belgium against her will, solely to suit German strategy and thousands of Belgian men (and many women) have laid down their lives in heroic efforts to prevent the occupation of their native land by the Kaiser's forces. And because Belgium, reluctantly forced to defend herself, did so with such remarkable courage and resource, Germany has flung the principles of international law to the winds, and reverted to mediæval methods of warfare. We were told some weeks ago that after their first repulse at Liege the Germans threatened reprisals. We have now learnt from British and German source the form those reprisals are taking. On Brussels, an unfortified town, which the Germans have now occupied, they have imposed a war contribution of £8,000,000, i.e., an imposition of more than £10 per head of the entire population. A war contribution of £2,000,000 has also been levied on Liege. It is best, perhaps, not to speculate as to the threats by which these monstrous demands were accompanied. We are only concerned to prove that the attempt to levy these contributions is another flagrant violation of International Law. Germany, as already stated, was one of the signatories of the Final Act of the Second Hague Conference. We translate below three Articles from Convention IV. of this Act:—

Art. 48.—If the occupier levies, in the occupied territory, taxes, dues, and tolls established for the profit of the state, he shall do so, as far as possible, according to the rules of assessment and distribution in force, and he shall incur the obligation to furnish expenses for the administration of the occupied territory on the scale provided by the legal Government.

Art. 49.—If, in addition to the imposts referred to in the previous article, the occupier levies other contributions in money in the occupied territory, these can only be for the needs of the army, or the administration of this territory.

Art. 50.—No collective punishment, pecuniary or otherwise, can be decreed against the population by reason of individual acts for which they cannot be considered collectively responsible.

These articles, in our opinion, make it clear that the levy of vindictive indemnities from occupied towns is no longer a lawful procedure in time of war.

So much for Germany's reprisals in Belgium, reprisals for which she in turn will undoubtedly have to pay when the day of reckoning arrives. We turn now to the question of the sowing of submarine mines. The restrictions applying to this practice are set forth in Convention VIII. of the Second Hague Conference. We will not weary our readers by quoting this Convention at length, but merely summarize its salient points. The Convention forbids the use of unmoored contact mines unless they are so constructed as to become innocuous within an hour of being dropped; it forbids the use of moored contact mines which do not become innocuous as soon as they have broken loose; it forbids the placing of automatic contact mines before the coasts and ports of any enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial navigation; and it binds the signatories, when using moored automatic contact mines to take all possible precautions to ensure the safety of pacific navigation. In a semi-official telegram published yesterday it was announced that according to a statement of the British Admiralty the Germans are "continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon the ordinary trade routes." In confirmation of this statement comes the news that the Danish steamers *Maryland* and *Broberg* foundered as the result of striking contact mines "on the main trade routes, thirty miles from land" in the North Sea. It is indisputable, therefore, that Germany has been guilty of serious breaches of Convention VIII. of 1907.

Other serious allegations of disregard of international law have also been made against the Germans. The French Government, for instance, has formally protested against the use of dum-dum (explosive or expansive) bullets. The treatment of foreign Ambassadors, Consuls, and even royalty who were in Germany on the outbreak of war also calls for severe condemnation. Indeed it seems that once war was declared, the German military authorities became possessed by a frenzy which led to the throwing aside of the cloak of civilization. We are well aware that for Germany it is a life or death struggle, and that she is compelled to employ every legitimate artifice for beating off her foes. But a continuance of the conduct which she marked the first few weeks of the war for which she has been so relentlessly preparing will place the German Government outside the pale of civilization. The civilized world cannot tolerate the existence of a State which in times of peace will incur solemn obligations which at the moment of the outbreak of war it will repudiate upon the pretext of *Kriegsraeson geht vor Kriegsrecht. The Kaiser and those who share with him* the responsibility for directing the German campaign are sowing the wind for which the German nation will afterwards reap the whirlwind, and, if they could but see it, rendering it absolutely impossible for the war to end otherwise than disastrously for Germany unless the whole fabric of western civilization is to be modified in accordance with the views of Prussian militarism. In ordinary circumstances the spectacle of a great nation, surrounded by foes, bravely struggling for its existence, would evoke a considerable amount of sympathy, even from those foes. But the German Military authorities (for it is they, not the nation at large, who are responsible for the succession of violations of international law) are pursuing a course which will compel her European neighbours to continue the struggle, at whatever cost in men and money, until the German nation is on its knees, and they can exact terms which will forever preclude the reappearance of such a menace to Western civilization.

DROWNING FATALITY.

SHAMEEN RESIDENT'S TRAGIC END.

The death occurred in tragic circumstances on Sunday of Mr. A. E. Baker, an architect in the offices of Messrs. Purnell and Pagett, Shameen, Canton. Mr. Baker, who was 34 years of age and had resided at Canton for two years, went out on Sunday afternoon for a swim. As he did not return that night Mr. T. R. Jones, his messmate, organised a search party, which found his body on Monday afternoon. The interment took place the same evening.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMUR, Capt. A. COLLYER,	4 p.m. 5th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via STORE, PIANG, CEBU, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	SOCOTRA, Capt. R. P. STEVENSON,	About 8th Sept.	Freight
SHANGHAI	SALSETTE, Capt. A. F. VINE, R.N.R.	About 9th Sept.	Freight and Passage
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA, Capt. J. T. JEFFERY,	Noon 12th Sept.	See special Advertisement

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

E. A. HEWETT, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER

From Hongkong.

EMPRESS OF INDIA WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12.00 Noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and "EMPRESS OF ASIA," are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers of 18500 tons gross—30,820 tons displacement—the finest, largest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleet are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express (Train and at Quebec with the Company's Atlantic Mail Steamers.

The Company's chain of Hotels across Canada are unsurpassed for comfort

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON)

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, EMPRESS OF ASIA } Optional Atlantic Port £71.10.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN } do do £85.

MONTREAL.—Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin Atlantic, via Canadian Atlantic Ports.....£43.
" Boston or New York£40.
Meals and sleeping car across Canada not included in any of above rates. If required such will cost £5 additional.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of interest on route.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG:		FROM COLOMBO:
26th September.	Connecting with "CATHIAWAR"	17th October.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" on 25th of October.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.
Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong.	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about
CHOYSANG	Sept. 8th	"UMKUZI"	Oct. 10th
YATSHING	Sept. 11th		

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. SAINT EGBERT..... on or about 8th September.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

	Sailing
S.S. BANE MARU, For Moji & Kobe	6th Sept.
S.S. BIOJUN MARU, For S'pore, Batavia, C'hou, Samarang & Sourabaya,	22nd Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents.*

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. MONGOLIA	Sailing	TUESDAY,	15th Sept., Noon.
S.S. KOREA	"	TUESDAY,	6th Oct., 1 p.m.
S.S. SIBERIA	"	TUESDAY,	13th Oct., Noon.
S.S. CHINA	"	TUESDAY,	27th Oct., 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Meroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, *Agent,*
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier), *Telephone No. 141*

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA JAPAN, and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed.	
†TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Nagasaki 15 Sept.
†SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Nagasaki 6 Oct.
†CHIYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Hongkong 20 Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai† will be despatched at NOON.
" " Manila * " " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS to London	£71-10.	Return (6 months)	£120.
FIRST CLASS to New York	£60.	"	£96-10.
" " " San Francisco	£45.	"	£68.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN

NAGASAKI	KOBE	YOKOHAMA
$120.	$135.	$150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from VANCOUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Bueno Aires.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed.	Sailing.
SEIYO MARU	14,000-14 knots	Saturday, 3rd October.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

S. MORIMOTO, *Agent,*
Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN, Via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE, Via SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA		
MARSEILLES, via PORTS OF CALL		

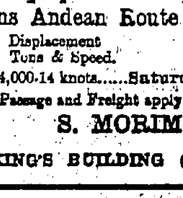
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, *Agent,*

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.



MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ST. ALBANS	September 2nd	Sept. 16th at 10 a.m.
EASTERN	September 14th	October 2nd at 10 a.m.
ALDENHAM	October 3rd	October 30th at 10 a.m.

THE above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Sept. 6, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Sept. 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KANCHOW	Sept. 8, at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAI-PHONG	SUNGKIANG	Sept. 9, at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.
S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI.'

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua,' 'Taming,' & 'Tean.' Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean.'

SHANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anhui,' 'Chenan,' 'Shaohsing,' and the S.S. 'Liangchow,' 'Luchow,' and 'Yingchow,' having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36 *AGENTS.*

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail.	
*MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY,	Sept. 5, at 2 p.m.
*TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	TUESDAY,	Sept. 8, Daylight
*†SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	TUESDAY,	Sept. 8, Daylight
† SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	TUESDAY,	Sept. 8, Daylight
† SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	TUESDAY,	Sept. 8, at Noon
† SHANGHAI	TAKSANG	TUESDAY,	Sept. 8, at Noon.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SUISANG	WEDNESDAY,	Sept. 9, at Noon.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	FRIDAY,	Sept. 11, at 2 p.m.
†SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY,	Sept. 12, at Noon.
*MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY,	Sept. 12, at 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers *Kutsang, Namsang* & *Loksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the *Fooksang, Kumsang, Lowat,* and *Cuisang* leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairy, Weihaiwei & Tsingtau.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage apply to Telephone No. 315.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
TELEPHONE No. 215. *Agents.*

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE.—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure.
LONDON & ANTWERP	'CARNARVONSHIRE'	About 4th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC 'SHIRE' AND 'GLEN' JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	'MERIONETHSHIRE'	About 8th September.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	'CARDIGANSHIRE'	About 30th September.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

SHIPPING

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBO, EGYPT, MADITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for RATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *SARDINIA*, Capt. J. T. JEFFERY, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 12th Sept., at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship *Morea* from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. *Persia* due in London on 23rd Oct., 1914.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT.
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 29, 1914.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship NILE,

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board SUNDAY, August 30th, 1914 at 5 P.M. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered THURSDAY, September 3, 1914, at NOON will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown THURSDAY, September 3, 1914 at 10 A.M.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 27, 1914 otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent
Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 962

STEAMSHIP *POLYNESIEN.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON ex s.s. *Normand* and from HAVRE ex s.s. *Normand* and from BORDEAUX ex s.s. *Ville de Cette* in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY the 7th September at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1914. 963

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

$8.50 per Annum delivered in Hongkong.
$12.50 to all Coast Ports.

5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "Oriental" leaves Yokohama	Steamers to Colombo	Leave Shanghai	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due at Marseilles	Due at Plymouth (London 1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.		p.m. Tues.	noon Satur.		Saturday	Friday
Sept. 3	SARDINIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	MOREA.....	Oct. 10 Friday	Oct. 16 Thursday
Sept. 17	SALSETTE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MALOJA	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN ...	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	MOLDAVIA...	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 29	ARCADIA...	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KHYBER.....	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the **Accelerated Arrival** of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON.

1ST SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	£55.	RETURN	£97.	
	"B"	"	"	£59.	"	£89.	
2ND SALOON	"A"	"	"	£44.	"	£66	
	"B"	"	"	£40.	"	£60.	

MARSEILLES.

1ST SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	£61.	RETURN	£91.
	"B"	"	"	£55.	"	£83.
2ND SALOON	"A"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.
	"B"	"	"	£38.	"	£57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 29
NELLORE ...	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 28	Jan. 8
SICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
NAGOYA	Dec 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON

1ST SALOON £50 SINGLE: £75 RETURN.
2ND " £35 " £52 "

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single.
2nd Saloon £33 "

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A **SURTAX OF 10%**.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS. Displacement	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID...	KAMO MARU. Capt. Shimizu, Tons 16 000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.
	KASHIMA MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 20,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE. Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.....	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. S. Wada, Tons 12,599	TUESDAY, 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
	AWA MARU, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	TANGO MARU. Capt. Sekine, Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept. at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU. Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 9,600	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct. at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.....	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON..	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Nakamura, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. G. Tabusa, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY. 10th September.
KOBE	TOSA MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,000	SATURDAY, 12th September.

The Katori Maru, Kamo Maru and the Kashima Maru are fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st class	$135	$122	$103	$95.
2nd class	$ 81	$ 75	$ 65	$57.

With option of Rail between Steamer's calling Ports in Japan

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, *Manager.*

Telephone No. 292.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)



THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

in connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'SEATTLE MARU' †...Capt. T. Saito. Friday, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S.S. 'MEXICO MARU' †..... Capt. N. Kobayashi....Wednesday, 16th Sept. at 4 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

S.S. 'LUZON MARU' Capt. T. Miyata Sunday, 20th Sept. a.m.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'KAIJO MARU Capt. Y. Yamamoto.....Friday 11th Sept., at 2 p.m.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'DAIJIN MARU'.....Capt. K. Murakami.....Sunday 6th Sept., at Noon.
S.S. 'DAIGI MARU'.....Capt. S. Tokushige.....Sunday 13th Sept., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSHU MARU'.....Capt. K. Hattori.....Wednesday, 9th Sept., at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for first Class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:—

Y. ASAI, *Manager,*
Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

Reduced First Class Fares.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "MINNESOTA,"

CAPACITY 28,000 Tons. 20,718 Tons Gross Register. LENGTH 630 Feet. BEAM 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong 14th November, 1914.

FOR SEATTLE VIA NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila and Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£ 36.
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	£ 54.
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	£ 33.
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	£ 49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	£ 31.
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	£ 46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London	£ 65.
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London and Return (Six Months)	£109.
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London and Return (24 Months)	£114.

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMODATION—Suites and State-rooms (all Outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA' *Agents.*
Prince's Building.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS, AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for

FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST GRADE

FIRECLAY,

STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPECTUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC. ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
5, *Wyndham Street.*

European Supervision **Moderate Price.**

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling
£1,500,000@2/- = $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. W. L. Pattendo. | D. Landale—Chairman. Esq.—Deputy Chairman
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Dubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. ST. ABB.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 23, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1914. 1517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 10, 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND " 18,900,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ASTORIA-HAUS	LYONS
BOMBAY	NAGASAKI
CALCUTTA	NEWCHWANG
CHANGCHUN	NEW YORK
DAIREN (DALNY)	OSAKA
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	PEKIN
HANKOW	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR
HONOLULU	SAN FRANCISCO
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
KOBE	TIENLING
LIAO-YANG	TIENTSIN
LONDON	TOKIO
LOS ANGELES	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

ISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 2, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	465,000

BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 2, 1914.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000.—	(£ 5,000,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 50,000,000.—	(£ 4,166,000)
RESERVE FUND	f. 8,813,813.—	(£ 734,648)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Branches at

The Hague Rotterdam

HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.

Branches at

BANJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli),
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Co[illegible] Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok Madras, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yoko[illegible] Saigon, [illegible]he, Melbourne, Sydney, New[illegible]hama, Ki[illegible]rancisco, &c., &c.

BANKERS:—The Union of London & [illegible]ths Bank, Limited, London and Sma[illegible]nd sells and receives for

The Bank buys [illegible]change, issues letters collection Bills of E[illegible]es and correspond- of credit on its Branc[illegible]Continent, in Great ents in the East, on the [illegible]ustralia, and trans- Britain, America, and A[illegible]y description. acts banking business of ev[illegible]

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per [illegible]num on balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 % per [illegible]
Do. 6 months 3½ % Do.
Do. 3 months 3 % Do.

B. G. J. WIJNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Mexico.
Cebu	Panama.
Colon.	Peking.
Empire.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.
Hankow.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE G $7,200,000
Equal... £1,480,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4%, per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

MAILS and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG,
Manager

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 21, 1913.

AGENTS.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 2 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street* E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 *Queen's Road, Victoria St.* CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 *Grace-church St.*, E.C. C. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 *Cornhill.* GORDON & GORCH, 15 *St. Bride St.*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 *Fleet Street.* C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill Holborn Viaduct*, E.C. D. J. KEYMER & Co, 3 *Whitefriars St.*, E.C. MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12 *New Bridge St.*, E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMONS, 8 *North St. David Street, Edinburgh.*

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYENCE FRERE & Co., 18 *Rue de la Grange, Batelle Paris.*

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, LTD., *Æolian Hall, West 42nd Street*, New York City.
THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52 *West 22nd Street.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES CO., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., *Manila.*

CHINA:—*Canton*, FATKAU & Co., *Foochow*, BIGGERSTAFF & Co., *Shanghai*, KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Yokohama*, KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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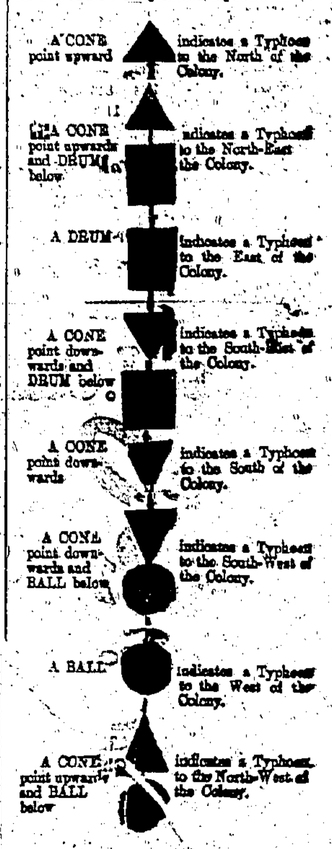
Washing Books.

Price 50 cents.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals are hoisted on the Masthead on Signal Hill, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godowns, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Premises Kaichi-kok and P. O. Quarters, Lyeemoon.



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signals will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be hoisted from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

The Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sai Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Shu Tau Kok.

Tai Fu.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signal from the lighthouse.

E. F. ALTON,
Secretary.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

OUT

Kowloon	6.50	7.42	9.40	11.25	2.00	3.00	5.15	8.00
Hung Hom	6.54	—	9.44	11.29	2.04	—	—	—
Yau Ma Ti	6.59	—	9.50	11.36	2.09	—	5.22	8.07
Sha Tin	7.10	—	10.02	11.48	2.19	—	5.33	—
Tai Po	7.23	—	10.19	12.02	2.33	—	5.46	8.31
Tai Po Market	7.27	—	10.24	12.08	2.37	—	5.50	—
Fan Ling	7.36	—	10.34	12.19	2.46	—	5.58	—
Sheung Shui	7.39	—	10.37	12.22	2.50	—	6.01	—
Sham Chun	7.44	8.25	11.00	12.27	2.54	3.45	6.06	8.50
Canton	—	11.30	5.00	—	—	6.45	—	—

IN

Canton	—	7.00	—	8.30	—	3.05	—	
Shum Chun	8.05	10.02	12.35	2.55	4.30	6.13	6.20	
Sheung Shui	8.12	—	11.41	3.01	4.36	—	6.27	
Fan Ling	8.16	—	11.44	3.05	4.40	—	6.30	
Tai Po Market	8.26	—	11.55	3.16	4.51	—	—	
Tai Po	8.32	—	12.01	3.26	4.57	—	6.41	
Sha Tin	8.44	—	12.14	3.38	5.10	—	—	
Yau Ma Ti	8.56	—	12.27	3.49	5.23	—	—	
Hung Hom	9.02	—	12.31	3.53	5.27	—	—	
Kowloon	9.05	10.43	12.34	3.56	5.30	6.54	7.06	

Sha Tau Kok Branch.

OUT

Fan Ling	Dep.	6.05	8.20	12.30	3.20
Sha Tau Kok	Arr.	7.00	9.15	1.25	4.15

Sha Tau Kok Branch.

IN

Sha Tau Kok	Dep.	7.10	9.25	1.45	5.25
Fan Ling	Arr.	8.10	10.25	2.45	6.15

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne' on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England. 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

TO LET

TO LET.

LA HACIENDA E., No. 74, Mount Kellett Road.

Apply CHATER & MODY,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 415

TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17 Conduit Road).

GODOWN 98, Wanchai Road.

GODOWN No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 940

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS, From 1st September next.

Apply to:—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 7, 1914. 862

TO LET.

NO. 7, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 29, 1914. 963

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 16, 1914. 73

TO LET.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Bello Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.

Apply to—
P. A. XAVIER,
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.

Hongkong, July 11, 1914. 818

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, "ORMSBY TERRACE" do.

Apply to:—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, August 31, 1914. 834

VICHY

NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs

VICHY CELESTINS

In bottles and half bottles

For Kidney and Kindred troubles, bladder trouble — Gout — Gravel — Arthritis

VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble and Biliousness.

VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. MENTION NAME of SPRING REQUIRED

VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS

VICHY-ETAT SALT Natural salt from the waters. — In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals make digestion easy.
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS to make your own digestive aerated water.

PRIZE MEDAL

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD SILVERSMITHS SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

POLY BRILLIANT METAL POLISH NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHERS

JOHN OAKEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON."

TO LET

TO LET.

FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1914.

IN CANTON on SHAMEEN Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan Ltd.

Apply to,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 9

TO LET.

LARGE AIRY HOUSE containing 13 rooms at the back of Electric Tramway Company suitable for big family or private boarding house, 3 Godowns facing Bowrington canal. Moderate terms.

Apply to,
A. G. HEWLITT,
Architect No. 22, Queen's Rd. Central.
Or The Lan Tai Insurance Co.,
56, Bonham Strand East.

Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 904

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN in Ice House Street.

Apply HONGKONG ICE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 843

TO LET.

TOP FLAT HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

"ABERTHOLWYN" Peak Road. Six roomed house completely furnished. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to
HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 28, 1914.

FOR a good Solid meal at 1s. Curry or Table D'Hote with Wines & Liqueurs the best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Nautical and Surveying Instruments

ZEISS Prism Binoculars.

Gold and Silver Watches by best ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICAN makers.

SILVER and PRINCE'S PLATE WARE from MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd., LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER for local firm able to take English dictation quickly and correctly. Give experience and salary required.

Reply BOX No. 312.
C/o 'China Mail' Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 975

TO LET.

FURNISHED, 3 CLIFTON GARDENS (19 Conduit Road).

Apply
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 971

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Address	Station from
Behnke Katorimaru	Kobe.
Chanching c/o Soonsengchan Rice St.	Swatow.
Chincheong Upper Circular	Swatow.
Chuncheong Wofungkai St.	Shanghai.
Hecktonghin Teakhutotiong	Amoy.
Ipkinkee, Queen's Road	Kobe.
Kondow	Osaka.
Kwanttyebua Takfoo Street	Swatow.
Luenhing care of Sanhing Shengfang Street	Shanghai.
Luenshing	Shanghai.
Pootiang Winglok Street	Swatow.
Senghingshing Westpoint	Swatow.
Sengheng Central Point	Swatow.
Setchong	Kobe.
Sydnember Cohan Hongkong Hotel (2)	Shanghai.
Tiyuntsing	Shanghai.
Wanchenhsin Yeinkee Bonham Strand	Hankow.
Yamomotohiroiti, Katorimaru N. Y. K.	Kobe.
Yuenkee Queen's Road Central	Swatow.

Hongkong Station.

A. B. SORENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 972

LIST OF UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS LYING IN THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO'S. OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Address	Station From
Arnaud Coste Astor	Shanghai.
Bickley Grand Carlton Hotel	Manila.
Chitaishun c/o Yuyunghong Chiliwen St.	Tientsin.
Chop Kokchinheng Lowchongchia Winglock St.	Singapore.
Chop Thyukee Howchunjee	Kualalumpur.
Clawsen, Hans	Zurich.
Cordeiro, The baldo 8, Queen's Road West	Macao.
Fong Luenteng	[illegible].
Gan Yuen Des Voeux Road	Foochow.
Kin Wai Shop	Foochow.
Koulen Tailleur Menjeithong Road No. 146	Saigon.
Newman Grand Hotel	Manila.
Ogigenkichi Ma subara	Taipeh.
Pink, Harry	Manila.
Thompson	London.
Tuft, Mrs. J. W.	Taft Cal.
Xuongthongan St. Xunvanbat No. 17	Cholon.
Yinfat Rue Namliachang	Saigon.

W. B. ELWES,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 974

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th & 12th September, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS,

JUST ARRIVED FROM SHANGHAI, Comprising:—

Chinese Porcelain of every description, Brasses, Bronzes, etc., etc., of the Sung, Ming, Kanghi Yungching, Kienlung and Towkwong Dynasties.

Also

A number of Valuable Chinese Paintings and Engravings, Embroideries, Jadestone Ornaments, Old Pekinese Lacquered Ware, Amber Beads, Ivories, etc., etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view Thursday, 10th September.

The Undersigned have been authorised to refund purchase money if not found as specified within one week.

TERMS:—As usual.

LOCKE & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 976

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE COMPAGNIE DES MASSAGERIES MARITIMES beg to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers shall not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, the last port of call being Haiphong, until Further Notice.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914. 973

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

Mails will close for:—

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA & NEW ZEALAND Via THURSDAY ISLAND.
Per *Inaba Maru*, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 5th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Haiching*, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 5th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND.
Per *Yuensang*, at noon, on Saturday, the 5th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Chenah*, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th Sept.
(Europe via Siberia.)
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai British P.O. at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th Sept.]

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & *JAPAN Via *MOJI.
Per *Nanzan*, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 5th Sept.
(Europe via Siberia).
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai British P. O. at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th Sept.]

SWATOW.
Per *Haimun*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 6th Sept.

*SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA Via TAMSUI.
Per *Daijin Maru*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 6th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Haiyang*, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Sept.

*SHANGHAI & *NORTH CHINA.
Per *Choysang*, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.
Per *Kanchow*, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Per *Chinhua*, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Sept.

FORMOSA Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN Via MOJI, VICTORIA & SEATTLE.
Per *Yokohama Maru*, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th Sept.
(Europe via Siberia).
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai British P.O. at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 14th Sept.]

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.
Per *Sungkiang*, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th Sept.

STRAITS & CEYLON.
Per *Kamo Maru*, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA Via TAKAO & ANPING.
Per *coshu Maru*, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
Per *Haitun*, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 11th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND via PORT DARWIN.
Per *Taiyuan*, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 21st Sept.

***Specially superscribed correspondence only.**

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. steamer *Moolton*, connecting with the steamer *Assaye* at Colombo. From London Aug. 7, Mr P. C. Faithful. From Marseilles Aug. 14, Miss A. A. G. Homes.

Per P. & O. steamer *Macedonia*, connecting with the steamer *Devanha* at Colombo. From London Aug. 21, Rev. E. J. Weeks.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

September 3.

St. Albans, British str., 2,538, Baikie, Melbourne July 18, Frozen and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Inaba Maru, Japanese str., 3,837, S. Tominaga, Nagasaki Aug. 30, General.—N. Y. K.

Tungshing, British steamer, 1,120, L. F. Hussey, Saigon Aug. 30, Rice.—Chinese.

September 4.

Yunnan, British str., 1,236, W. French, Tientsin July 26, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,355, W. L. Jones, Shanghai August 29, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Peking, Swedish steamer, 2,217, Bang. Melchior, Gothenburg and Singapore Aug. 29, General.—Arthur Nilsson.

Waishing, British str., 1,170, S. Wilde, Hongay Aug. 31, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.

Daijin Maru, Japanese steamer, 900, K. Murakami, Tamsui, via Amoy and Swatow Sept. 3, General.—O. S. K.

Haiching, British steamer, 1,267, W. C. Passmore, Swatow Sept. 3, General.—Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.

Chuysang, British str., from Canton.

Kwang Lee, Chinese str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

September 4.

Paul Lecat, for Saigon and Marseilles.
Torilua, for Kuchinotzu and Yokohama.
Ejeid, for Bangkok.
Nadejda, for Saigon.
Albiana, for Chinwantao.
Hongkong, for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Waishing, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Hupeh, for Swatow and Shanghai.
Chipshing, for Chefoo and Tientsin.
Lienshing, for Shanghai.
St. Albans, for Shanghai and Kobe.
Inaba Maru, for Manila and Melbourne.
Namoa, for Shanghai and Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *St. Albans*, from Melbourne, &c., Miss Amy Smith, Miss H. C. Tuohy, Mr J. Gorrie, Mr G. F. Dratlin, Mr F. T. Baxter.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Yunnan* from Tientsin reports: Strong E.N.E. gale from Lamocks. Passed through centre of typhoon off Pedro Blanco. Lowest barometer 28.82, wind shifted from E.N.E. to S.W., blowing hurricane force.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

On London—	
Bank Wire	1/- 9
On demand	1/- 9⅛
30 days' sight	1/- 9⅛
4 months' sight	1/- 9⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight	1/- 9⅛
Documentary, 4 month's sight	1/- 9⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	nom.
Credits, 4 months' sight	—
On Berlin—	
On demand	—
On New York—	
On demand	43
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	131½
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	131½
On Singapore—	
On demand	75½
On Manila—	
On demand	86
On Shanghai—	
On demand	75½
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	86
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	$59.10
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$11.30 nom.
Silver (per oz.)	24
Bar Silver in Hongkong	½ % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	par.
Chinese Copper Cents	¾ % dis.
Rate of Native interest	8 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	13 % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	9½ % dis.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Taim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Charts which has been found to be 6 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

September 5th to 11th, 1914.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water: Hongkong Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	feet	h. m.	feet
Sat.	5	m. 9 44	7.2	m. 3 2	2.9
		10 10 a.	8.6	4 3 a.	1.7
Sun.	6	m. 10 20	8.8	m. 3 13	2.6
		10 34 a.	8.6	4 30 a.	2.0
Mon.	7	m. 10 50	8.4	m. 4 22	2.5
		10 50 a.	8.3	5 15 a.	2.4
Tues.	8	m. 11 19	8.2	m. 5 6	2.6
		11 7 a.	8.0	5 15 a.	2.8
Wed.	9	m. 11 48	8.2	m. 5 57	2.5
		11 56 a.	8.1	6 24 a.	2.3
Thur.	10	0 22 a.	8.1	m. 6 37	2.2
		12 55 a.	8.2	6 50 a.	2.2
Fri.	11	1 51 a.	8.2	m. 7 41	2.0
				8 48 a.	2.1

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 8 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.49	29.61	29.63
Temperature	78	80	82
Humidity	93	87	83
Direction of Wind	SSW	ESE	E
Force	5	5	6
Weather	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
Rain	—	3.31	—

Highest open air temperature on the 3rd 90
Lowest open air temperature on the 1st 77

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 4, 1914.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 14.00—Black North Cone hoisted.

On the 4th at 5.00—Signals lowered.

At 10.45—Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of Hongkong and over Formosa, and has increased considerably at Hongkong. It is nearly stationary over Annam and the Philippines.

At 0 a.m. this morning the typhoon was to the east of Hainan, in about latitude 20° N. and longitude 113° E.

The Japanese anticyclone is moving into the Pacific.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.31 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow:—

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: Variable winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: E. winds, moderate.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Easterly gale moderating.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mails.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Siberia* arrived at San Francisco on Friday, the 28th August.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Mongolia* left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 27th August, for this port via Manila, due to arrive here on the 7th September.

The C. P. R. Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver on the 15th August.

Other Vessels.

The E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* from Sydney, &c., left Manila for this port on the 31st August, at 10 p.m., and may be expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 3rd Sept., at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Candia* is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 5th September, p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Salsette* is expected to leave Singapore on the 7th September, at daylight.

The E. & A. s.s. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila), on 22nd August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 14th Sept.

The A. O. Line s.s. *Taiyuan* left Sydney on the 25th August for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th Sept.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vl'ostock	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	30.12	—	—	E	2	—
Hakodate	,,	30.07	—	—	ENE	1	—
Tokio	,,	30.06	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	,,	30.03	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	,,	29.97	—	—	ENE	1	—
Kagoshima	,,	29.96	—	—	ENE	2	—
Oshima	,,	29.85	—	—	ESE	1	—
Naha	,,	29.77	—	—	ENE	0	—
Ishi'jima	,,	29.68	—	—	NE	4	—
Boninisland	,,	29.91	—	—	ENE	1	—
Chefoo	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	,,	29.85	77	86	SSW	6	cqr
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	29.95	74	—	ENE	1	b
Gutzlaff	,,	29.82	78	—	SE	4	bcr
Sharp Pk	7 a.	29.65	81	—	ENE	5	c
Amoy	6 a.	29.66	80	78	NNE	4	c
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.71	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu	,,	29.68	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	,,	29.69	—	—	SE	2	—
Koshun	,,	29.69	—	—	NE	2	—
Pescadores	,,	29.65	—	—	SW	2	—
Canton	6 a.	29.82	75	93	SE	1	o
Hongkong	,,	29.81	80	87	ESE	5	cqr
Gap Rock	,,	29.58	—	—	SE	4	cq
Macao	,,	29.79	77	—	WNW	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29.68	79	—	NNW	3	b
Tourane	,,	29.65	81	—	SSW	4	c
C. St. James	,,	29.76	77	—	SW	5	c
Aparri	,,	29.65	77	—	W	1	c
Manila	,,	29.75	75	—	—	0	c
Legaspi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	9 a.	29.83	80	—	SW	1	c
Sacolod	,,	—	—	—	S	2	cr
Cebu	,,	29.82	86	—	S	3	—
Labuan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 4, 1914.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentages of saturation. The Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, in compass points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c cloudy, d clear of drifting rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s sun, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Temperature.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1914.

BAROMETER	2 A.M.	29.66
Do.	1 P.M.	29.67
Do.	4 P.M.	29.66
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	82
Do.	1 P.M.	83
Do.	4 P.M.	83
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	78
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	79
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	79
Do. Maximum		83
Do. Minimum (over night)		78

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